

though the petals of the green plant remain fresh long after those of the purple forms have withered and dried.

Many thanks are due Dr. O. E. Jennings for his generous help in determining the relationship of this trillium and for assistance with the detailed description which follows.

Corm 1-1.5 cm. diam., by 4-5 cm. long, strongly recurved. Stems about 2 dm. high, purplish-red below, smooth, about 4 mm. in diam. at apex. Leaves 3, about 5 cm. wide by 7 cm. long, oval to elliptic, rarely slightly ovate; at base somewhat rounded, at apex shortly and widely acute; 5-nerved, perfectly glabrous, wholly sessile. Flowers sessile. Sepals lanceolate, tapering rather evenly from a widely rounded base, smooth, about 9-10 mm. wide and 2.5 cm. long, rather bluntly acute. Petals yellowish-green with green veins, twisted-erect, paler yellow-green inside, 10-13 mm. wide, 25-34 mm. long, lance-oblong, narrowed to a base 3-4 mm. wide, bluntly acute at apex. Stamens with greenish or purplish-green filaments about 3-4 mm. long; anthers about 11-13 mm. long, 2-2.5 mm. wide, the pollen-sacs narrow and yellow, the connective wide, foliose, and veiny, the tip prolonged beyond pollen-sacs 2-4 mm. and flattish and green to contracted and purplish. Ovary in flower strongly wing-angled (6 wings), green, about 5 + 5 mm. Stigmas thick, fleshy, 8-11 mm. long, triangular in cross-section, the inner face wrinkled, greenish, the outer surfaces purplish, smooth. Flowers have a peculiar, somewhat disagreeable, oily odor. All parts of the plant are strictly glabrous.

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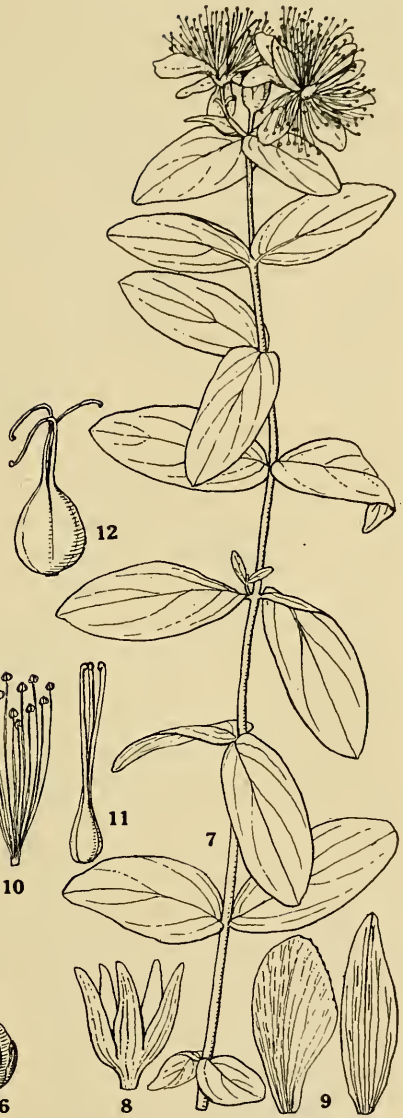
## NEW SPECIES FROM THE BLUE RIDGE

P. A. RYDBERG

✓ *Hypericum Mitchellianum* Rydb. sp. nov. A perennial with a woody caespitose caudex or rootstock; stems simple up to the inflorescence, 3-6 dm. high, glabrous, tinged with brown; leaves sessile or slightly clasping, elliptic, 3-4 cm. long, rounded or obtuse at the apex, rounded or slightly cordate at the base, glabrous, glandular punctate beneath, especially along the margins; inflorescence cymose, the flowers very short-pedicelled; calyx 5 mm. long, with black gland-streaks and rarely with



*Hypericum Mitchellianum* Rydb.



*H. graveolens* Buckley.

irregular black glands; sepals lanceolate, obtuse, petals oval, about 8 mm. long, 4 mm. wide, yellow, the half exposed to the light with conspicuous, oblong, almost black gland-dots, the other half, which in bud is covered by the adjacent petal, usually devoid of gland-dots except along the margin, which is set with numerous minute tooth-like glands; stamens many; filaments nearly equaling the petals and longer than the styles; styles 3, about equaling the ovary, but in fruit shorter than the capsule, capsule broadly ovoid, 3-lobed, 7-8 mm. long.

This species has been confused with *H. graveolens* Buckley and has the same habit and leaf-form, differing mostly in the smaller flowers, shorter stamens and styles and the more strongly developed oblong gland-streaks on the petals. In *H. graveolens* the petals are at least 12 mm. long, the stamens and styles still longer. I thought at first that *H. Mitchellianum* was the original *H. graveolens*, as it seemed to fit Buckley's description better, and that Dr. Gray had figured the wrong species. I wrote to Philadelphia for the loan of Buckley's type specimen, but it is not found in the Academy herbarium. In the drawings of the two species I noticed the difference in the length of the styles. It is only the larger-flowered plant that has the styles "nearly twice as long as the carpels," a character given in the original. The simpler habit with more congested inflorescence distinguishes it from *H. punctatum*, *H. pseudomaculatum* and *H. perforatum*. In these three species the calyx is densely sprinkled with round oil-dots and the sepals decidedly acute. *H. punctatum* has much smaller petals; *H. pseudomaculatum* has lanceolate leaves; and *H. perforatum* has narrowly oblong leaves. The species is dedicated to the venerable scientist who lost his life and is buried on the mountain which bears his name.

NORTH CAROLINA: Mt. Mitchell, July 15-16, 1925, *P. A. Rydberg* 9402 (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.), 9403; Mt. Pisgah, 9478; Mitchell County, *Ashe* in 1895; Roan Mountain, *Cannon* 116; *Dr. & Mrs. Britton* in 1885, Grandfather Mountain, *Huger* in 1896; *Small & Heller* in 1891; Blowing Rock, *Small & Heller* in 1891; *Heller* 1018.

✓ ***Kneiffia latifolia*** Rydb. n. sp. Biennial or short-lived perennial; stem mostly simple, 5-6 dm. high, often purplish or brownish below, sparingly pubescent with ascending, curved hairs; basal leaves rosulate, soon withering, oblanceolate, 2-3 cm. long; stem-leaves elliptic-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 5-7 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 cm. wide, acute at each end, bright-green above, paler



*Kneiffia latifolia* Rydb.

beneath, sparingly pubescent on both sides, especially on the margins and veins beneath, entire or undulate-denticulate; hypanthium-tube 18–20 mm. long, sparingly pubescent or glabrate; calyx lance-elliptic in bud, glabrous, 12–18 mm. long, acuminate, the free tips less than 1 mm. long; sepals lanceolate; petals bright yellow, broadly obcordate, 18–20 mm. long; filaments slender,  $\frac{2}{3}$  as long as the petals; style nearly equaling the petals; stigmas oblong, 3 mm. long; fruit (immature) elliptic, abruptly contracted at the base, emarginate at the apex, about 1 cm. long and half as broad.

The species is closely related to *K. glauca*, which, however, is more glaucous, usually entirely glabrous, with the free calyx-tips 1.5–2 mm. long, broader leaves and larger fruit more tapering at the base. Another related species is *Kneiffia tetragona* (Roth) Pennell, which has narrower leaves, with denser and more silky pubescence, smaller flowers, the petals being 12–15 mm. long, and the capsule more tapering at the base. The present species might be the same as the plant described by Spach (Hist. Nat. Veg. 4: 375. 1835) as *Kneiffia Fraseri*, but it is not the original *Oenothera Fraseri* Pursh which was brought from South Carolina by Fraser and cultivated by him in England. The latter plant was afterwards illustrated in Botanical Magazine on *plate 1674*. The plate evidently represents *Kneiffia glauca* (Michx.) Spach.

NORTH CAROLINA: Craggy Mountains, Buncomb County, July 21, 1925, *P. A. Rydberg 9455* (type in herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.); also The Pinnacle, Black Mountains, *9434*; Blowering Rock, *Small & Heller 262*; Carvers Gap, Roan Mountain, *Cannon 57*.

✓ ***Stachys subcordata*** Rydb. sp. nov. Perennial with a creeping rootstock; stems 8–10 dm. high, 4-angled, and sulcate, glabrous except the sparingly hispidulous angles; petioles of the lower and middle leaves 3–4 cm. long, sparingly hirsute with reflexed hairs; leaf-blades 5–10 cm. long, ovate, rounded or subcordate at the base, abruptly short-acuminate at the apex, sparingly hirsute on both sides, the hairs on the lower sides confined to the veins, finely serrate, slightly paler beneath; calyx-tube finely pubescent, 3 mm. long and nearly as wide, pale, the teeth subulate with a deltoid base, 2 mm. long; corolla pale-lilac, 12–13 mm. long, the lower lip as long as the tube, 3-lobed, the middle lobe rounded-ovate, obtuse.

The plant resembles *S. cordata* Riddell in habit and leaf-form, but differs in the almost glabrous stem, the less pubescent leaf-blades, which are scarcely cordate at the base and with sharper



*Stachys subcordata* Rydb.

teeth, and the calyx-lobes which are narrower and more gradually pointed.

VIRGINIA: Southwest slope of the Peak of Otter, Bedford County, July 1, 1925, *Rydberg 9264* (N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

#### Explanation of Plates

PLATE 2. 1. *Hypericum Mitchellianum* Rydb.  $\times \frac{2}{3}$ .—2. Calyx.—3. Petal.—4. Fascicle of stamens.—5. Pistil.—6. Fruit.  $\times 2$ .—7. *Hypericum graveolens* Buckley.  $\times \frac{2}{3}$ .—8. Calyx.—9. Petals.—10. Fascicle of stamens.—11. Pistil.—12. Young fruit.  $\times 2$ .

PLATE 3. 1. *Kneiffia latifolia* Rydb.  $\times \frac{2}{3}$ .—2. Flower with petals removed.—3. Petal and 2 stamens. *Nat. size*.—4. Fruit.  $\times \frac{2}{3}$ .

PLATE 4. 1. *Stachys subcordata* Rydb.  $\times \frac{2}{3}$ .—2, 3. Calyx.—4. Corolla.—5. Lip.—6. Stamens.—7. Pistil.  $\times 2$ .

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## A NEW AND REMARKABLE HABITAT FOR THE ENDEMIC FLORIDA YEW.

HERMAN KURZ

Many botanists know that the Florida yew *Taxus Floridana* occurs somewhere along or in the vicinity of the Apalachicola River Bluffs. Very few, however, are able to lead straight to it, once they have arrived at the bluffs, so rare is it. *Tumion taxifolium* (stinking cedar) is well nigh ubiquitous along the bluffs. On the other hand, the yew, another endemic species of the same family, as Harper (2) points out is about 40 times as rare. Any new station for the latter is therefore in itself noteworthy.

In order to appreciate the peculiar or wanton distribution of the yew as shown by our recent discovery, a typical habitat for it  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles a little east of south of River Junction on Flat Creek will first be briefly described. Here along the creek, but well above the water table, at least a dozen plants grow in a perfectly orthodox rich, though somewhat disturbed, mesophytic forest where one can pass freely and comfortably about. The forest soil here is a well aerated, only slightly acid (pH 6), sandy loam, supporting among others *Tumion taxifolium*, *Magnolia foetida*,